

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Education, Mining, and General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic.—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS.

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District Court, 11th Judicial District.—Hon. B. F. Myers, Judge. Meets at Auburn on the second Monday in January, April, and July, and the third Monday in October.
County Court, and Court of Sessions.—E. H. Van Leer, Judge. Meets on the fourth Monday in January and May, and the second Monday in September.
Probate Court.—Meets on the fourth Monday in each month.
SUPERVISORS.—Jas. R. Rogers, No. 1; D. W. M., No. 2; Michael Fannon, No. 3.
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Business Cards.

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E. LLOYD AUBURN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.
S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes and accounts placed in his hands will receive prompt attention. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. Oct. 16-17.
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E. C. UREN, Practical Surveyor, will give his entire attention to surveying Ranches, Mining Claims and Town Lots. Office at the Old Corner, on Main street, Dutch Flat. Oct. 2, 1862-17.
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L. E. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-17.
H. A. ANDERSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in the brick building, next door to the County Office, Auburn, California. 32-17.
JO. HAMILTON, THOS. H. WILLIAMS, District Attorney.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AUBURN, CAL. March 6, 1862-17.
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North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:
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Tribune, San Jose.
Placer Herald, Auburn.
Union Democrat, Sonoma.
San Andreas Independent.
Amaro Sentinel, Jackson.
Mountain Messenger, La Porte.
Crescent City Herald.
Mariposa Democrat.
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

AN ACT

To authorize the County of Placer to loan its credit to "The Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company," to the amount of \$100,000.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company by and through its Board of Directors and President shall make written application to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at any regular or stated meeting of said Supervisors requesting said county to issue to said Railroad Company the bonds of said county in the total sum of \$100,000, it shall be lawful for the county to loan its credit and dispose of them in the manner following and subject to the following conditions:

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of said petition from said Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, the Board of Supervisors shall enter into the same, and in order to ascertain whether the people of said county are willing that its credit shall be loaned as desired by said Company, said Board of Supervisors shall, within sixty days after the receipt of said petition, order a special election to be held in said county at which shall be submitted the proposition of said loan to said Railroad Company, to be voted upon by the qualified voters of said county.

SEC. 3. The said election shall be fixed by said Board of Supervisors, for some day not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days, from the time of making said order. Said Board shall cause a notice of the election to be published for the period of two weeks next before the day of said election in two or more newspapers published in said county, which notice shall specify the time of said election, the object of the same, the proposition to be voted upon, and the places where the polls will be opened on said day for said election, which shall be the same as the precincts fixed for said purpose at the last preceding general election. They shall also appoint judges and inspectors of said election and cause notice thereof to be given as in other elections authorized by law. No compensation shall be paid to any judge, clerk, or inspector acting at said election.

SEC. 4. Upon the day fixed by said order, the said election shall be held. Each of the electors voting at said election, shall have written or printed upon him the words "Railroad Loan, No." or "Railroad Loan, Yes." Said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof shall be made out and transmitted to the County Clerk within the time and in the manner prescribed by law at general elections. On the fifteenth day after the day of holding said election, the Board of Supervisors shall meet and canvass said returns, and declare the result.

SEC. 5. If upon the canvassing of said returns, it shall be found that the votes cast at said election having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or the words "Railroad Loan, No," a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of the loan, then the duty of the Board of Supervisors in the premises shall cease and determine; but if a majority of the votes cast shall have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, No," then the Board of Supervisors shall, in the manner herein prescribed, proceed to issue the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds may be in sums of two hundred and fifty, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each, as may be requested by said Railroad Company; they shall express upon the face the nature of the loan, and the date when the same shall be payable in twenty years from their date; shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and shall have interest coupons attached expressing the rate and time of payment of interest as specified. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable at the office of the Treasurer in said county.

SEC. 6. When it shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in section five of this Act, that a majority of the votes cast at said election, having written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," or "Railroad Loan, No," have written or printed upon them the words "Railroad Loan, Yes," then it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors whenever thereafter requested by the President and Board of Directors of said Railroad Company, to prepare and issue to said Railroad Company, the bonds of said county to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. Said bonds shall each be signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors and the Treasurer of the county, and shall have the county seal affixed to each. The coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said county. Both bonds and coupons shall be made payable to the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company or bearer," and each bond shall bear upon its back a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the Treasurer of said county, certifying that the same is duly and lawfully issued as contemplated by law. Said bonds shall be transferable by delivery and whenever so executed and issued, shall be the bonds of the County of Placer, and shall bind said county to the payment of the principal and interest thereon as expressed on the face of the same.

SEC. 8. Whenever the bonds of the County of Placer shall be issued and delivered to the Railroad Company, as prescribed in the last section, the "Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company" shall, at the same time deliver to the President of the Board of Supervisors of said county, a receipt of said county, the bonds of said Railroad Company of equal number in like amounts, maturing at the same time, bearing the same rate of interest, and interest payable at the same periods as the bonds of the county, so executed and issued. Said Railroad bonds shall be made payable to the County of Placer, or its order, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and countersigned by the Vice President of the Company, and each shall bear the seal of said company, and interest coupons shall be attached, corresponding in date, amount, rate and time of payment, with the coupons attached to said county bonds, which coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of said County.

SEC. 9. The said Railroad Company shall at the time designated in the last section, and by through its proper officers, execute under the seal of said company, a second mortgage upon all the property, real and personal, and franchises of said Company, then owned and possessed and thereafter to be acquired by said company, as security for the payment of said railroad bonds and coupons as prescribed in the last section; said mortgage shall be in and to said County, and its face shall be subject to the mortgage of said Company, made and delivered to Lester L. Robinson and Francis L. A. Pioche, bearing date first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of record in said county, but shall not be subject to any other mortgage or incumbrance upon said property. The bonds of Placer County shall only be delivered to said Railroad Company upon the delivery by said Railroad Company to the President of the Board of Supervisors, of the bonds and mortgage of the Railroad Company as prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 10. The mortgage provided for in the last section shall provide by its terms for a sinking fund to be reserved from the revenues of said Company, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said Company so given to the County, at maturity, and shall so pledge the revenues of the Company to the said sinking fund that no dividend shall be declared by the Company except of its moneys in excess of a sufficient portion of its net revenues to be set apart to said sinking fund to ensure the

payment of said bonds and coupons thereto attached, at their maturity. The Board of Supervisors of said County, or the President thereof, at any time during the regular session of said Board, and at all other proper and reasonable times, shall have power to examine into the affairs of said Railroad Company, and for that purpose may examine the books, papers, accounts and documents belonging to the company; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer of said Railroad Company having the custody of any such books, papers and accounts to exhibit the same for the examination of said Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors of said county shall for each year, succeeding year, and in other taxes are levied for County purposes, levy a special tax upon all the real and personal property within said county subject to taxation for the purpose of meeting the whole amount of interest to become due within said year upon said County bonds. In making said levy said Board shall designate the number of cents on each one hundred dollars of said taxable property which shall be so taxed for said purpose, and the tax so levied shall be known and designated as the Railroad Tax.

SEC. 12. The tax so levied shall be assessed and collected at the same time, by the same officers, and in the same manner as other county taxes are levied and collected, for which said officers and the County Treasurer, for disbursement, shall receive the same rate of compensation as is allowed by law for the collection and disbursement of other county taxes. The tax collector upon the collection of said tax shall give to each taxpayer a separate receipt which shall show upon its face the amount of Railroad Tax so paid by him. These receipts shall be printed and all similar in form; differing only in name and date of collection.

SEC. 13. The County Treasurer shall separate the amount collected on Railroad tax from other moneys in the Treasury and shall keep the same in a separate fund to be called the Railroad Fund, of which fund he shall keep a separate account. Said fund shall be used for the purpose of providing for the prompt payment of the interest on said county bonds, as the same falls due, and for this purpose they shall, as nearly as possible at the time of making the annual levy, estimate the percentage of tax necessary to be levied to meet said interest, and shall cause said levy to be made, and shall fix the levy at said amount. Should there for any reason be a deficiency in the Railroad fund, derived from said tax for the payment of any interest as it falls due, it shall be the duty of said Board to provide for the payment of said interest by the levying of a special tax, or by the sale of any property in such case they shall in their next levy provide a sufficient fund to pay the accruing annual interest, and also, to reimburse the General Fund with the amount so taken from the same to pay said interest.

SEC. 14. In addition to the moneys arising from the Railroad Tax aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall also place in said fund all moneys paid into the Treasury of said county by said Railroad Company, for interest or principal upon the bonds of said company held by said county; and said moneys shall be used by the Board of Supervisors for the purpose of paying the interest on said County bonds in like manner as the moneys raised by said Railroad Tax. Whenever the amount paid into said fund by the said Railroad Company shall equal the amount of interest to fall due upon the said County Bonds for the ensuing year, no Railroad Tax shall be levied by said Board.

SEC. 15. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said county bonds the said Board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds, and for that purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys arising therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied to the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

SEC. 16. At the expiration of five years from the time of issuing said county bonds the said Board of Supervisors shall provide a Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the payment of the principal of said bonds, and for that purpose they shall impose such special tax as they may deem necessary, and the moneys arising therefrom together with all the moneys received from said Railroad Company not applied to payment of interest shall be applied to the redemption of said bonds in such manner as said Board may deem most expedient for the interests of said county.

SEC. 17. The interest accruing upon the Railroad Bonds given by the Company to the County during the period of three years from the date of said bonds, shall not until the expiration of said three years be paid in cash to the County, but the county, nor shall any proceedings for its forced collection be taken within said period by the county.

SEC. 18. At the time within the said period of three years when the interest upon the bonds given by the Railroad Company to the County shall be due, the Railroad Company shall issue a number of shares of full paid stock of said company equal in value at par to the amount of said interest, and said deposit said stock with the Treasurer of said county for his disbursement as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 19. At the presentation and delivery to said County Treasurer of one, or any number of the Railroad Tax Receipts mentioned in Section eleven, by any holder of the same, showing the assignors of one hundred dollars of the Railroad Tax herein provided for, the said Treasurer shall deliver to such person one share of the full paid stock of said company, and said person shall be the owner thereof. The said tax receipts shall be transferable by indorsement and may be presented for exchange by any indorsee, or if indorsed in blank by the bearer of the same. The Treasurer shall exchange full paid stock for said tax receipts at the rate of one share of stock for each one hundred dollars of tax receipts so long as said tax receipts shall be presented for exchange. If any holder shall present to the Treasurer receipts amounting to more than one hundred dollars but not amounting in the aggregate to the full amount of the bonds of the county, the Treasurer shall issue shares of stock for the fractional sum. Such receipts shall be transferable and exchangeable for stock in the same manner as the Railroad Tax Receipts.

SEC. 20. So soon as the Tax Collector shall have made his return to the County Treasurer, the County Treasurer shall estimate whether the amount of Railroad Tax collected for which Railroad Tax receipts have been given exceeds the par value of the full paid stock which has been deposited with him by the Railroad Company; and in the event that there be such excess, he shall notify said Railroad Company upon the interest due, or to become due, upon its said bonds, with the full amount of stock which during said period has been exchanged to said Railroad Tax receipts, less an amount equal to the sums allowed and paid to said Tax Collectors and Treasurer for the collection and disbursements of said Railroad taxes, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

SEC. 21. The County Treasurer shall receive to the Railroad Company for all the stock received by him from said Railroad Company, and shall preserve all receipts received by him in exchange for stock, as his vouchers for said exchange, and shall at the same time of receiving such receipts write "Cancelled" on the face of each, and place in a book kept for that purpose kept by said County Treasurer, and shall return to said Company the coupons for the interest thus paid and any shares of stock, which may be in his hands unchanged. If the interest upon said railroad bonds up to said date shall not have been fully paid by the exchange of stock as aforesaid, the balance shall be immediately due from said Company to the County and shall be paid in cash, and its payment may be enforced by the foreclosure of the mortgage given by said county.

SEC. 22. The Board of Supervisors shall not issue the bonds of the County, as provided for in this act, nor any portion of the same until at least twelve continuous miles of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad, commencing at or near Folsom and extending on the line of said road, toward the town of Auburn, has been completed and is in running order, and at least one train of passenger cars shall be daily passing over the same; provided, that no portion of the bonds which may be issued by the County of Placer, under the provisions of this act, nor any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, shall be applied to the payment of the cost of constructing the said first twelve miles of said road, or to the payment of any debts contracted by said company for the purpose of constructing the same; but said bonds and their proceeds shall be used by said company solely and exclusively in the construction of said Railroad from the upper or eastern end of the first division of twelve miles along the line survey in the direction of the town of Auburn and Illinois.

SEC. 23. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS.

During the progress of the French Revolution there were two parties which arose and, for a long time, contested the supremacy—the Girondists and the Jacobins. The mob of Paris was soon entirely at the disposal of the Jacobins, and sustained them in the most atrocious measures. "We must," said Marat, one of the leaders of the Jacobins, "strike terror into the hearts of our foes. It is our only safety." The Girondists attempted to arrest the progress of the frightful massacre which they thus exposed themselves to the dangerous charge of being in sympathy with the aristocrats. The strife between the two parties, which ensued, a strife involving life or death, was one of the most terrible recorded in history.

Madame Roland was one evening urging Vergniaud to rally the Girondist party, at every hazard, to arrest the massacres. "The only hope of France," said she, "is in the sacredness of law. This atrocious carnage causes thousands of bosoms to thrill with horror. All the wise and good in France, and in the world, will rise to sustain those who expose their own hearts as a barrier to arrest such enormities."

"Of what avail," was the sad reply of Vergniaud, "can such exertions be? The assassins are supported by all the power of the street. Such a conflict must necessarily terminate in a street fight. The cannon are with our foes. The most prominent of the friends of order are massacred. Terror will restrain the rest. We shall only provoke our own destruction."

For several days the strife raged, in the convention with the utmost intensity, between the Girondists and the Jacobins. The party which could obtain the majority would surely come to the other to the scaffold. M. Roland, the Girondist Minister of the Interior, was a man of great power, but Madame Roland, with brilliance of genius seldom surpassed, prepared for him his speeches in the convention. France recognized her marvelous abilities; the one party regarded her with adoration, the other with hate. Probably never before, in the history of the world, has a woman occupied such a position. It soon became evident that the rage of the Jacobins would descend upon Madame Roland, and she was urged to escape from Paris. The heroic woman replied:

"I am ashamed to resort to any such expedient. I will neither disguise myself, nor make any attempt at secret escape. My enemies may find me always in my place. If I am assassinated it shall be in my own home. I owe my country an example of firmness, and I will give it."

She remained in Paris, and soon perished upon the guillotine. The convention consisted of eight hundred members. Twenty-two of the most illustrious men of France were considered leaders of the Girondists. The Jacobins accused them of treason, and, overawing the convention by the mob, carried the accusation and condemned them to death. It was then voted that all Paris should be illuminated in view of this triumph of the people.

At midnight the whole convention, in procession, traversed the brilliant streets, leading to grace their triumph, the doomed Girondists. They were, all then consigned to the Conciergerie, there to await the final trial. Summer came and went while these illustrious men lingered in their dungeons. With fortitude, the record of which has enabled their memories, they struggled to sustain each other to meet that fate which they knew could not be doubtful.

"Length the hour of final trial came—With the most imposing military array of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to guard against the possibility of any counter revolution, the prisoners were conducted, in a long procession, two by two, to the judgment bar. It was the 30th of October, 1793. At eleven o'clock at night the verdict was brought in, and they were doomed to be led, the next morning, to the guillotine. As the sentence was pronounced, one of the Girondists, Valaze, plunged a dagger into his heart and fell lifeless upon the floor. Another, in the delirium of enthusiasm, shouted, "This is the most glorious day of my life!" It was midnight when the victims were conducted back to the Conciergerie. As they marched along, their voices burst into the Marseillaise hymn in tones which reverberated through the corridors of the prison and echoed through the streets:

"Come children of your country, come, The day of glory dawns on high, And tyranny has wide unfurled Her blood-stained banner in the sky."

They were all placed in one large hall, and the lifeless body of their companion was deposited in one of the corners. By decree of the Assembly, the remains of Valaze were to be taken with the rest to the guillotine, and the ax was to sever his head from the lifeless body, and all the headless trunks were to be interred together. Some friend of the Girondists immediately sent to them a sumptuous banquet, their final, funeral repast. A large oaken table was spread. Servants entered with brilliant lamps. The richest viands of meats and wines were brought in. Vases of flowers smiled where flowers never bloomed before; and the most costly dishes appeared, one after another, until the table was covered with luxury and splendor.

In silence they took their places at the table. They were all men of brilliant intellect, and most of them eloquent. A priest, Abbe Lambré, who had gained admission, with his pencil noted down their words, their actions, their indications of weakness or of heroism. The repast was prolonged till the dawn faintly entered the grated windows. When the cloth was removed and the fruits, the wine and the flowers alone remained, the conversation became animated with occasional bursts of gaiety. A few of the unbelievers in immortality

endeavored thus to meet their doom. But it was hilarity unnatural and unworthy of the men and their condition. Death is not a jest, and he who attempts so to regard it does but dishonor himself.

"What shall we be doing at this time to-morrow?" asked Ducos.

"We shall sleep," responded one, "after the fatigues of the day to wake no more. Death is but endless slumber."

"No," rejoined Fouché, "annihilation is not our destiny. These bodies perish. These thoughts never die. To-morrow, in other words, we shall think, feel, act. We shall have solved the problem of the destiny of the human mind."

All turned to Vergniaud, as by common impulse. His discourse was long, and has been described as the most eloquent which was ever uttered by human lips. "Death," said he, in conclusion, "is the greatest act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence. Were it not so, there would be something greater than God. It would be the just man impaling himself uselessly and hopelessly for his country. No! Vergniaud is not greater than God. God will not suffer Vergniaud to-morrow to ascend the scaffold, but to justify and avenge him in future ages."

As the light of day penetrated the dungeons, some sought a moment's sleep; others wrote a last line to friends, while others gathered in groups for conversation. At 10 o'clock the gens d'armes entered, with executioners. The long hair was cut from their necks that it might not impede the ax. Gensonne picked up a lock and sent it to his wife, saying:

"Tell her that it is the only memorial of my love which I can transmit to her; and that my last thoughts in death were hers."

Vergniaud scratched upon his watch a few lines of tender remembrance, and sent it to the young lady to whom, in a few days he was to be married. Five rude carts conducted them to the scaffold. Each cart contained five persons. The streets through which the sad procession passed was thronged with countless thousands. It was one of the most splendid of October mornings. As the carts moved, the Girondists sang the Marseillaise hymn. At the end of each verse there was a moment's silence; and then the strain was renewed, loud and sonorous. Arrived at the scaffold, they all embraced. They then resumed their funeral chant. One after another ascended the scaffold, continuing the song till his head fell in the basket. There was no weakness. No voice faltered. But each succeeding moment, as head after head fell, the song grew more faint. Vergniaud at last stood alone. Long confinement had spread a deadly pallor over his intellectual features. He ascended the steps, the chorus having now died away into a solo of surpassing richness. For a moment he gazed upon the headless bodies of his friends. He then, as he surrendered himself to his executioner, commenced anew the strain:

Come, children of your country, come! The day of glory dawns on high. The ax fell, and his lips were silent in death. Thus perished the Girondists. The history of the French Revolution, in all its sublime annals, has not a tragedy more thrilling—Abbott.

THE SEA.—Long before we are face to face with the sea, we can hear and imagine that terrible entity. At first, we hear only a dull, uniform, and distant moaning, which grows louder and louder still, until its majestic roar, silences, or covers, all manner sounds. Very soon we perceive that the roar is not monotonous, but has its alternating notes; its full, rich, mellow tenor, and its round, deep majestic bass. The pendulum of the clock ticks, lates regularly that alternating moan, and roar of the ocean in its grand unrest. And this latter, let me repeat it, has not the monotony of the pendulum, for in "what those wild waves are saying," we feel, or fancy that we feel the thrilling intonations of life. And in fact, at high flood, when wave rears its crest upon wave, immense, electric, fierce, mingling with the tumultuous roar of the fiercely rushing waters, the sound of the shells and pebbles, and the thousand things animate as well as inanimate that they carry with them in their shoreward rush. When the ebbs come, a soft murmur tells us that, together with the sands, the sea carries back into its depths all with which for a few brief hours the shore had been adorned or enriched.

And how many voices hath the mighty sea! Even when least agitated, how her wallings and her deep sighs contrast with the dull dead silence of the deserted shore which seems to exist in mute terror, the threatening of that mighty mass which so recently laved it with a gentle and caressing wavelet. And will she not speedily fulfill her threat? I know not, and will not anticipate. I will not, just now, at least, speak of those terrible concerts, in which, partly, she ere long will take the principal part; of her duets with the rocks, of the basses those muttered thunders which she utters in the deep caverns of the rocky shore, or of those, strange, wild, weird, shrieking tones in which we seem to recognize the "help, spare, save me!" of some tortured or fearfully imperilled humanity. No, let us, for the present, contemplate her in her calmer moods; when she is strong, indeed, but not violent.

BEETLES OF MOSCOW.—The Moscow beetle is as fine, lively, and healthy a beetle as any of his race in Europe. From the moment you set foot in "Holy Moscow" you find in him an indissoluble friend. He is pulled out with your watch, he drops from your hat in bowing, he anticipates you in your morning coffee, and takes his bath in your washbasin. He moreover evinces the liveliest interest in all your proceedings. You may be writing, reading, thinking, or talking, but a beetle is sure to have his eye on you. You can detect him looking out of the keyhole, a chink in the floor, a hole in the ceiling, or any other unaccountable retreat. But you are forced to put up with his company, and it is only in time, when habit has given you a second nature, that you become careless of his unwearied espionage.

Two cardinals found fault with Raphael for having, in one of his pictures, given too florid a complexion to St. Peter and St. Paul. "Gentlemen," said the artist, ill pleased with the criticism, "don't be surprised. I painted them just as they look in Heaven. They are blushing with shame to see the Church below so badly governed!"

CURE FOR WARTS.—The following is said to be effectual: Steep in vinegar the inner ring of a lemon for twenty-four hours and apply it to the wart. The lemon must not remain on more than three hours, and should be applied fresh every day. To apply acetic acid with a camel hair brush is still better.

The Tragedy of Indulgence.

To an executive person it is a great misery to stand by and watch a novice bungle over that which is so easy for himself to do. Accustomed as such are to compress the greatest possible amount of labor, in the smallest possible space of time, the slow process of initiation is almost crucifying, even when the possible good results to the learner are considered, the pressing demands of each clamorous hour and minute leave small margin for patience.

This is the reason why so many excellent, thorough, old-fashioned, motherly, housekeepers allow their daughters, willing enough, to grant to be thus reprieved, to grow up ignorant of those things which no woman can safely afford to neglect, in a country like ours, where wealth changes hands with so little warning. It is so much easier to take hold and do a thing in ten or fifteen minutes, than to explain to the pretty but useless Anna-Maria that it would be wise for her to roll up her sleeves and descend to the kitchen, to get some idea of the process by which wholesome dinners are manufactured, against the evil day of Betty's defection when she is the distressed mistress of a house of her own.

The feat at last accomplished of luring the unwilling damsel below stairs, how much easier to mix the flower and butter deftly enough, trusting that the damsel's observant eyes will be on you—instead of being blankly fixed upon the window-pane—than to put those ingredients into her own hands, and stand by, while she does everything the wrongest possible way, as no doubt you did yourself when you took your first lesson in culinary matters.

But this latter feat is not apt to be remembered by these capable but blameworthy mothers, who, after two or three up-hill attempts to initiate Anna-Maria into these mysteries, slide back into the old proverbial groove—"if you want a thing done well, do it yourself," and quiet present and future responsibility with the thought that "after all she is but a child, and there's time enough yet." Meanwhile, Anna-Maria is dawdling away the most precious hours of her existence in castle building and flitting; and some fine day she stands twiddling the rings on her fingers, before her astonished mother, as she tells the time-old story of the lover who has come to woo; and then follows a short courtship and a speedy marriage, and this salve to the mother's uneasy conscience that "experience is the best teacher, after all," and no doubt Anna-Maria will manage somehow as other married girls have done.

"Somehow!" Alas! but what a time to be learning A. B. C. when one is put at the head of a class to fill the responsible office of teacher! "Somehow!" but who shall promise that "love," though "blind," shall never open its eyes to misrule and disorder. "Somehow!" when from inevitable sickness comes, and cares multiply with crushing weight upon feebleness and discouragement—what then? Ah! mothers—what then? Will it not be small comfort that she idly folded her hands and "enjoyed her girlhood," and that you soothed yourself with the vision of her fresh prettiness, and murmured that "care's well, come soon enough." Ah! you did not see then in the future the prematurely broken-down fretful woman of thirty, who should then, in her glorious prime, full vigor, be dispensing and accepting happiness; instead of gazing upon every little face sadly, as if it were a pity it had ever looked into hers; as if motherhood and widowhood were the evening instead of the rosy dawn of her life-dreams.

Granted she may have "money, and servants," what security has inefficiency and discouragement that the former will never take wings, and that the other will not constantly impose upon the inexperienced mistress the convenient manufactured fibs, for their ease and her own hourly discomfort, which she has not knowledge enough to dispute, although she may feel "somehow that things are going altogether wrong."

As I look round upon these feeble girl-wives, growing prematurely old under the burdens of their household; becoming loveless and repining, because sick and discouraged, and often unsympathized with, for what, after all, is not so much their fault, I feel only the tenderest pity and compassion for their unfortunate and irremediable condition. I say, "irremediable," because how are things to be remedied when ill health is the only foundation for a new superstructure? To the mothers who read this I would say, at any cost of time or patience to yourselves, give your daughters that education, home-training which shall prepare them to meet the necessary cares and burdens, which—how favorably soever situated—they may not hope, to escape. Trust them not out unarm'd to fight the battle of life, trusting that "somehow" accident or chance will rectify your own criminal shortcomings.—Fanny Fern.

A LONDON "CROWD."—The London Telegraph thus describes the crowd of "roughs" who congregated at the railway station on the morning of the Mace and King prize fight:

"It was a crowd as rough, as unruly, as disreputable as London could send forth. It was a crowd such as that which watched the execution of Catherine Wilson or Robert Cooper, and as it swayed to and fro in the confusion and uproar, the whole scene became one of boisterous excitement. It had been stated that a special train would start about five o'clock; but at four there was already an almost impassable throng in the immediate neighborhood of the station. The doors, however, were kept locked, and there was much dissatisfaction expressed in consequence of the long delay. As the clock thickened the roughly elements became more and more prominent. Hats were knocked off, purses were snatched away, and blows were freely given. At length the doors were opened, and a fierce rush took place. Those who had taken the precaution to provide themselves with tickets, for which a charge of two sovereigns was made, had to be wary how they showed them, or some rough hand was quickly stretched forth to snatch them away. Amidst the general hurry, and bustle, the thieves were perhaps the only persons, who kept cool, and they certainly reaped a rich harvest. Men were thrust away against the wall, and their pockets deliberately rifled; purses incautiously exposed were snatched away; and scant mercy was shown to those who endeavored to regain their property."

DURING a recent battle in Virginia, a good natured chaplain observing a soldier being carried off the field by several comrades, approached him and remarked: "Were you supported by our Saviour?" "No!" tardily replied the wounded man, "we were d—d badly supported by the 10th Massachusetts!"

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863.

AGENCIES.

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THE CORPORATION.—The citizens of our town met, en-masse, on Monday evening last, to consider the propriety of incorporating the town; and to conclude upon the proper steps to be taken. Mr. H. Davis was called to the chair and Mr. E. B. Boust appointed secretary. The Committee to whom, on a previous meeting, had been referred the drafting of a suitable bill of incorporation, presented their report, which was accepted and the committee discharged, when upon motion the consideration of the Bill, by sections, was taken up. There was some considerable sparring, and several amendments were proposed and adopted. It appeared as if all took a lively interest in the matter, and felt desirous to have the bill as complete as possible. The entire measure passed by sections unanimously, much to the gratification of all.

ON MOTION OF MR. MEYERS the bill was ordered printed before it was presented to the Legislature, and also reprinted when it returned. "My object," says Mr. Meyers, "is to have the matter fully and fairly understood, and to allow no opportunity for tricksters to write in any new clauses or stipulations upon us." We believe his motive good and direct to the purpose.

ON MOTION OF MR. Boust, this meeting adjourned to meet at the polls to vote for the incorporation act after it shall have passed the Legislature.

There are sundry and potent reasons why this town should be incorporated which we will take pleasure in referring to hereafter and before it becomes a law. We think it possible to show the property holders, and all those interested, even in a slight pecuniary sense, that not to incorporate this town at this time, would be a fatal blow to the future prosperity of those who have the greatest amount of capital invested. And, as the large ones fail to receive remuneration the lesser ones are swamped. This principle will hold good.

OUR SCHOOL.—We are gratified to find our board of Trustees so energetic. They have secured the services, as Teacher, of Mr. D. W. Hammond, who is reported to be, and we are satisfied is, a competent man for the position. The school opened on Monday last, largely attended; and the commencement gave entire satisfaction to all interested.

IN ORDER to now effectually systematize the mode of education in this district (which has for a long time been sadly neglected) it is proper to establish a primary school. This branch is most desirable, as it prepares the younger scholars (children) for the higher departments. It is impossible for the two grades of pupils to be satisfactorily taught under the same instructor and at the same time. We will speak of this again.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—The ancient and honorable institution of Odd Fellows intend to celebrate the forty-fourth anniversary of the establishing of the Order upon this continent, on the 27th of April, prox., by a procession in the day and a grand ball at the theater in the evening.—This is an annual occasion which reflects much credit upon the town of Dutch Flat and adjacent sister towns within this district. See advertisement in another column.

CHICKEN STEALING.—This mode of getting choice food has not abated in our district for the past three months, but is rather on the increase. In days past these experts sought all the hen-roosts in the vicinity at night and helped themselves at will, but now they have the effrontery to snaffle the chickens in broad day-light. We are daily informed of such depredations, and it is high time there should a stop be put to it. Mr. Runkle seems to be the target in town, and why we cannot imagine, as he always stands with a ready hand and willing heart, to help the honest negro. White men like chicken sometimes as well as Chinamen.

MINING.—The companies in this district are now beginning to operate favorably. Out of about thirty on this divide some fifteen are at work, and in about three weeks from this time there will be a general clean-up of those who now operate; and in the meantime some ten companies will be supplied with an abundance of water, so that we can estimate the yield at not less than from six to seven thousand dollars per week.

A MOVEMENT IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We notice with a degree of satisfaction that Senator Harriman has introduced an Act to authorize the county of Placer to subscribe to the capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, provide for the payment of the same, and other matters relating thereto, which, upon motion, was referred to the delegation. We hope the bill will be printed and our Senator will furnish us a copy of the same, so that we may be enabled more correctly to judge of its provisions.

THE WINTER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Every one visiting San Francisco, should take a look at the Mammoth Clothing Stores of Houston, Hastings & Co. We are assured that the trade of the firm is immense. Their Stores are thronged with purchasers all the time, and their Salesmen are gentlemanly and polite to all classes.

FAVORS.—Jerry Sullivan has our thanks for usual supply of Foreign and American files of Journals and pictorials. Jerry is the most magnanimous News dealer in the State.

SHOW.—The Equinoctial storm has set in; but, instead of getting a full supply of rain we have snow. This may serve beneficially for the future, but it is lightning at present.

WE have been informed that Mr. Kidd, of Nevada, contemplates bringing a ditch in this place of sufficient capacity to supply water for mining purposes the year round. Some one should do it. We want the water. That's what all us

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Previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, the Cherokees were more prosperous and wealthy than the other tribes. They had well cultivated farms, large herds of cattle, numerous schools, good newspapers, and a written Constitution modeled after those of the States. The rebel leaders claimed them as 'Southern gentlemen,' and thought very highly of them because they tolerated the peculiar institution. Still, military pressure was deemed necessary and employed to induce the Indians to repudiate their relations with the National Government. Domestic strife partially destroyed their prosperity, and they were compelled to contribute to the support of the rebel forces, while the majority of them were inclined to be peaceful and loyal. A number of their slaves escaped to Kansas. By their recent action abolishing slavery, it is probable that about two thousand negroes obtain the boon of freedom. About four thousand others will be freed when the Territory is completely rid of the rebels. The vast region included within the limits of the Indian Territory constitutes only a portion of the great West which the Crittenden amendment to the Constitution was designed to condemn to slavery."

The Union presumes to assert that "the Cherokees have repudiated conservative principles;" and we are given to understand that the balance of the tribes have done the same, which is, within itself, an open and avowed admission of secession proclivities. Without being truly and honestly a conservative no man can claim to be a Union man from pure motives; for by his opposition to these holy (not higher) laws, he proves himself to be nothing more nor less than an Anti-Union man in its fullest sense. Such we claim the Editor of the Union to be, and we challenge any proof to the contrary, always excepting his own oath, as we would not take that for a farthing.

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ED. ENQUIRER.—By your permission I will give you something of the Terpsichorean Muse. I understand that my friend Wilson contemplates suspending his "muses" at the close of the succeeding two lessons, for want of an interpreter. This is not as it should be—it should be for want of capacity. He has neither descriptive of fantasia nor grace or eloquence in manners; much less should he arrogate to himself a knowledge of the superlative art of dancing. I can cite many gentlemen now laboring in the mines (daily) who are competent to teach this sacrificing (I) cuss his alphabet in the beautiful accomplishment of dancing.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—The Legislature has passed, as it appears, a substantial corrective for carrying deadly weapons. There should be an astringent law against this. Will they favor us with a copy of the amendments to the criminal code?

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Lost Camp, January 2d, 1862.—1m*

DENTIST.
IS PREPARED TO PERFORM
 all operations pertaining to Den-
 tistry in a first class manner.
 Office—On Main Street, first door above Wille
 store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-11.

SIGN OF THE BIG MORTAR,
Corner of Main and Washington Street
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.
Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.
H. HAZELL, Apothecary.

enlarged and perfected, he is prepared to furnish a quality of Lager Beer not surpassed the State.

A full supply constantly on hand. Orders large or small quantities, at home or abroad, filled promptly.

ting to leave for the East shortly, offers his store on Main st., Dutch Flat, already well substantially fitted up for a dry goods and cloth store, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
For particulars and terms of sale apply to Heyman or of the subscriber. A. FRIEDMAN
Dutch Flat, January 8, 1868.—1m

How Turkey Smoke.—The Turk undoubtedly understands how to smoke better than any other nation. They do not seem to be harmed by it, since they live in a healthy odor in the constant use of the pipe; and whether smoked or not, they evidently excel all other people in the luxury. We have already remarked that the Turk uses a clean clay pipe. He also uses a long wooden stem. This is the important characteristic of the chibouk, and the theory of the thing is this. All woody fibers in burning are decomposed, giving off quantities of water, or of oxygen and hydrogen which compose water. This water passes off in steam or vapor, having in solution the nicotine and other component parts of the tobacco. What is commonly called the "oil" in a pipe, is ninety-nine hundredths part water. It cannot be evident that this hot water or steam, passing as it does directly from the fire to the mouth where one smokes a short pipe or a cigar, is uncomfortable, if not unwholesome. A long wooden stem three to five feet in length, with a large bowl, is therefore advantageous in this respect, that it permits the smoke to rest in the tube some time before it is taken into the mouth. It deposits its steam, and large part of the nicotine in the wooden tube, and the smoker takes it into his lips a dry smoke. The Turks clean these stems daily with strong coffee. They prefer the wood of the jessamine or the wild cherry to all others, although they make pipe stems of every wood. Indeed, it is not uncommon for a luxurious Turk to send out for the branch of a large rose bush, have his servant bore the stem with the pipe, ready gilet and string, and then hand the pipe to his guest blowing with fragrant roses. Jessamine and cherry stems cost, in the Turkish bazaars, from one to ten and even fifteen dollars each. It is on the stem and mouthpiece that the expense is wasted. The amber mouthpiece is itself costly, choice amber, milky and delicate in color, being worth almost its weight in gold in Oriental countries, and the mouthpiece is ornamented with jewels according to the wealth of the proprietor. Thus a mouthpiece worth ten or twenty thousand dollars, may frequently be seen, while the bowl of the pipe is worth but a tenth of a cent.

MILTON AND GALILEO.—Milton, the disciple of the ancients and poetical, serious and gentle, austere and pious, learned and inspired—he who had already aided the great advance of his country toward liberty or conscience—would not leave Italy without visiting Galileo, and paying homage to the prisoner. Imagine, then, these two noble faces. I know nothing more touching than their contrast. Galileo is blind. The nun, his daughter, the only one left to him, supports him as he totters along, while with his stick he tries to find his way in the garden he had planted and of which he was passionately fond. The Italian head seems still to sparkle with the rapture of genius under the white locks which cover it; in the symmetry of the profile, in its gray contour, in the graceful breadth of brow which contains the universe, you recognize the majesty of thought and shade. A few soft touches, a delicate smile, shades of expression, feminine in refinement, betray the man of the world, the son of society that is exhausting itself in artifice and gaiety. The young Englishman is far more serious. He is characterized by an austere simplicity. His dress is free from all finery; long curling locks, of that golden tinge which has such a peculiar charm, fall over his shoulders and harmonize admirably with his large, thoughtful blue eyes, his melancholy, earnest smile, and his pale face, whose purity has never been sullied or changed either by coarse sensuality or violent passion. As they sat together, on the slope of the hill, whence Milton could gaze on Florence with its high marble palaces, its domes, and its bridges over the Arno, what were his thoughts? Had he any presentiment of his future destiny and of that of England? Did any inner voice inform him that one day he, too, should become illustrious like Galileo—blind like him, like him condemned to isolation in his latter days, and to the reproach of his contemporaries?

Jim Lane, as will be seen from the following, is a man that never lets a chance to make a dollar pass by. The original town site of Lawrence contained a "float" of forty acres; these forty acres constitute a large portion of the most valuable part of Lawrence, and improvements of great value have been made upon them. Lane, through his influence with the Department of the Interior, procured the cancellation of this "float" and then immediately came West to Topeka, and entered the land in his own name. Of course, if his title is sustained, immense loss will result to the present owners.

SOME months since, at the time the Richmond papers made mention of the confirmation of Jeff. Davis in the Episcopal church, a little girl asked her mother if Jeff. Davis would go to heaven if he died. The mother replied that she did not know anything about it. "Well," said the little girl, "there is one thing that I know." Being asked what it was, she said, "I know if Jeff. Davis goes to Heaven, General Washington won't speak to him."

A dignified clergyman, possessor of a coal mine, about which he was likely to have a lawsuit, sent for an attorney, in order to have his advice. The lawyer was curious to see a coal pit, and was let down by a rope. Before he was lowered, he said to the parson: "Doctor, your knowledge is no finer than the surface of the world, but you have likewise penetrated to its inmost recesses. How far may it be from this to hell?" "I don't know exactly," answered he gravely; "but if you let go your hold, you'll be there in a minute."

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, what you get out of this?" "Why, at de shop, ob course." "What is de price ob such an article as dat?" "Dunno, nigger—dunno; de shop-keeper was'n't dat."

A MINISTER putting his hand upon a young urchin's shoulder, exclaimed, "My son, I believe the devil has got hold of you." "I believe he has, too," was the reply, "but I believe he's not dangerous; the other one (pointing to a good looking young preacher) put both arms around man, and she just laughed."

A NUMBER of New Yorkers have presented Mrs. General McClellan with a house in a fashionable portion of that city. It is of the largest and most modern kind—furnished throughout, even to the paintings and spoons, and its cellars filled with groceries and wines. Among the donors are ex-Governor (now United States Senator) Morgan, William B. Astor and Wm. H. Aspinwall.

An exchange says that should the issue of paper money increase as rapidly for the next six months as it has during the past twelve, we may see a return of the times spoken of by old Dr. Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, "when creditors were seen running away from their debtors, and debtors pursuing them in triumph, and paying them without mercy."

QUESTION by a lawyer to "rough," in court—"Did you strike the officer in his official capacity?" "Rough—" "Not much! I loggied him in the jaw!"

A pretty sinner may chance to be more attractive than an ugly saint, and persons sometimes find it out. A good story is told of a Yankee Divine, of an advanced age, who married for his second wife, a damsel young and handsome. When the officers of the Church came to him to inquire if the lady was a suitable person to make a useful figure as a parson's wife, he answered frankly that he didn't think she was. "But," added the irrepressible doctor, "although I don't pretend she is a saint, she is a very pretty little sinner, and I love her." And the twain became one flesh.

The Nashville Dispatch, in a recent issue, finds it convenient to quote the stanzas from the immortal hymn of "Home," beginning "the dearest spot on earth," etc. With wood at forty dollars per cord, and other household articles in proportion, we would infer that living was rather expensive in Nashville.

They claim to have the biggest bull in the world now on exhibition in Boston. Length ten feet three inches; around the waist, nine feet six inches; around the neck, seven feet six inches; across the breast, four feet, with every part corresponding. His weight is four thousand pounds.

The crime of burking is rife in Montreal. A paper from that city says several persons are unaccountably missing, and a living woman is said to have been rescued from a sleigh, in which she was placed between two corpses, her mouth covered with a plaster.

SHANNON individual, dodging infuriated bull behind a tree: "You ungrateful beast, you! You wouldn't toss a consistent vegetarian, who never ate beef in his life, would you? Is that the return you make?"

The well known and respected old citizen, Grant Thornburn, of New York, died at New Haven on the morning of January 21st. He was very simple in his habits, and reached the age of ninety years.

The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying, "Please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberty of the press."

A country girl writing to her friends, says of the folks that "the dancing does not amount to much, but the hugging is heavenly."

The Chinese have no word which will compare with our word, "Amen," they say, in stead, "sin yuen ching sing." "The heart wishes exactly so."

As eminent conchologist has made a calculation that it takes sixteen days and fourteen hours for a "moderately fast snail" to accomplish a mile.

A CLEAR TITLE.—A New Zealand chief maintained that he had a good title to his land, because he had eaten the former owner.

Bald-headed men take a joke more easily, because they are not at the trouble of "getting it through their hair."

Within the circle of the wedding ring, like that of the pugilist, there is a world of fight.

The sunset clouds are the visible "song of the day" that is dead.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.
HOLIDAY CIRCULAR.
A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers and Publishers.
Nos. 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.
(Lecocin Building.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Public to the MAGNIFICENT STOCK of
Holiday Goods,
We are now opening, comprising the latest and most elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic
Gift Books and Annuals
For the coming year, together with an extensive and elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic
Photograph Albums,
FOR THE CENTER TABLE.
In new and improved styles and sizes—plain, rich and fancy—many in exquisite taste, bound in the finest Turkey Morocco or Velvet, with Gold-plated Ornaments and Clasps, and suitable for Holiday, Marriage, and Birthday Gifts.

Auto-Photograph Albums,
Photo-Albums of Pictures and Poetry,
Photo-Bibles and Prayer-Books.
Our stock of these novel and unique articles, together with the life-like CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS for the same, is the largest on this Coast. For variety and general excellence is second to none in the United States.

Superb Family Bibles,
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUSTRATED printed with new and beautiful type, on the finest paper—and bound in the most substantial manner with massive Clasp and Ornaments.
PRAYER BOOKS,
In every variety of size and style of binding, plain or richly paneled Morocco, with or without Clasp, or the Pew, Reticule or Pocket.
Elegant and Accurate Editions of the Poets,
In Morocco Antiqua, from Homer to the most modern, including Milton, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Miss Procter, etc., etc.

STANDARD AUTHORS,
Fine Library Sets of the works of Dickens, Cooper, Irving, De La Roche, Prescott, Gibbon, Hume, Hood, etc., as well as the Classics, Addison, Swift, etc. Also full sets of Bohn's valuable Standard, Illustrated, Scientific, Classical, Historical and Antiquarian Libraries.

WAVERLY NOVELS,
Twenty different editions—from five to fifty volumes—handsomely bound.
AMBIGUITY COPIES
—OF—
Fine Pictures and Statuary,
Plain and elegantly framed, including in part, Raphael's Madonna, and Gems from Murillo, Correggio, De La Roche, Landseer, Herring, Sant, etc., more beautiful than engravings, and much cheaper.

Juvenile Books,
Including Linn's Primers, Movable Toy Books and choice single volumes and sets of Books for the Young; an assortment unsurpassed in quantity, quality and excellence, and to which we respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Teachers, and those having the care of Children and Youth.
To those wishing to purchase Gifts for the coming Holidays, (and nothing is more beautiful or more cherished than an elegant Book), we offer by far the largest stock of fresh and desirable goods in our line, from an

Albion Edition of the Poets; in 125 vols., 16 mo., half calf, extra gilt;
Encyclopedia Britannica, 8th edition; 22 vols., royal quarto;
Aushon and Bachman's Birds and Animals of America, in color, royal octavo; Morocco Antiqua and elegantly colored plates;
Down to the Box of Blocks or Toy Primer; Feeling satisfied from the care used in purchasing and selecting, and from patronage already received, that no one need leave our Establishment without being satisfied in taste and price.

Orders from the Trade and from Parties throughout the country, solicited, and we pledge ourselves to fill the order with the utmost care and attention. All desirable work, published within the last forty years, may be found upon our shelves, and at the very lowest rates.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
State of California, Oregon, and
ADJACENT TERRITORIES.
THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIEST citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics, artisans, miners, and agriculturists, the products of their own industry, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources, comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, etc., together with a synopsis of the climate, the products, the manufactures, and the commerce of the Pacific States. The author reserves for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, etc., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have the materials artists or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, etc., quarto form. The subscriber will send thereto a complete list of the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work be hereby offered. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducement he will offer to the Europeans of our immediately rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industries situated there.

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It is with no fear of war's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of the New York Mercury acknowledge the unswerving loyalty of their two hundred thousand subscribers, and announce to them, and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for this year (1863) will be richer in every luxury of Polite Literature than ever before. It is an unspiced speculation, no temporary "sensational," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy-washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their own heads while they raise their subscription price, THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romancers, Poets, Humourists, Essayists, Story Tellers and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

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The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves famous with the sword as well as with the pen. The gratifying artist of the New York Mercury, the inimitable DAWSON, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day profits itself in all these respects during the New Year.

The first New York Mercury Novella for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called
VICTORIA;
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,
AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWN," "STYL CAMPBELL," "BIMBIE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.
The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelists published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reprinted, after their publication in the New York Mercury, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured to her a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for \$2 a year; three copies for \$5; six copies for \$9; eight copies for \$12, with an extra copy, free, to the getter-up of club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State. We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

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DR. J. C. YOUNG,
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Where he can be consulted privately and with the utmost confidence by the afflicted, at all hours, daily (from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.) Care guaranteed or no pay required. Consultation by letter or otherwise free.

DR. J. C. YOUNG'S Private Medical and
SURGICAL ESTABLISHMENT occupies the entire upper part of that new and spacious building 615 Commercial st., rendering it strictly private, with no fear of meeting other than those connected with the office, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Private Diseases of whatever nature. Dr. Young would call the attention of those requiring private treatment to the fact of its seclusion and perfect safety with which they can come and go without fear of interruption. The long practice of Dr. Young in the treatment of private diseases, and his extraordinary success in the treatment of both sexes, is a sufficient guarantee of his capabilities. Dr. Young has taken this large building for a time, to afford his patients coming from a distance, and wishing a private residence all the comforts of a home. The Doctor would particularly call the attention of Ladies whose circumstances should render them desirous of quiet and seclusion for a time, to his establishment where they may be enjoyed all the necessary comforts of a *Lying-in Hospital*, with the advantage of Private Attendance and constant Medical attention.

Constitutional Debility.
Dr. Young addresses those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgence in that secret and solitary habit which ruins the body and mind, unfitting them either for business or society. The following are some of the sad and medially effects produced by early habits of youth: Weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, irritability, derangement of the digestive functions, general debility, symptoms of consumption, &c. &c. &c. The faithful effects upon the mind are more to be dreaded. Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c. are most of the evils produced.

All persons who are affected with any of the above symptoms should not fail to call on Dr. Young, and be at once restored to perfect health. Let no false delicacy prevent you from immediately going and yourself from the dreadful and awful consequences of this terrible malady.

Advice to the Young.
Young men, have you contracted that terrible disease, which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of those mischievous Quacks that start up every day and all the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not "posted up" in the tricks of the foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a Physician, or a remedy, in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience, and possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a Physician is Dr. J. C. Young, who has treated thousands of cases of such diseases, and has never known a single case to relapse, and is now living to tell of it. His offices were the first that were opened in this city for the exclusive treatment of private diseases. His different publications have been reprinted in every country in Europe, and are now acknowledged as standard works, by our own medical colleges, and the profession throughout the country.

Dr. Young, by recent improvements in the healing art, is enabled to effect cures in a few days, instead of the long and tedious course of treatment, or change of diet, under a challenge of **Five Thousand Dollars!** Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should consult Dr. Young.

Young Men;
Especially those who have become the victims of solitary habits, that threaten, fascinating and destructive habit, which consumes thousands of sick rooms with paralytic and consumptive, and hundreds of untimely graves, with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation. Indeed, he who places himself under the care of Dr. J. C. YOUNG, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician, acknowledged by all the wealthiest and most respectable portion of our inhabitants.

Office, 615 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint.
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The Greatest Discovery of this or any other Age!
DR. YOUNG'S PREVENTIVE POWDERS, for married ladies. These Powders will be found of essential value to those whose means, health or other circumstances do not permit them to increase the number of their family without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. This preparation is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate. Nor does it curtail matrimonial privileges in the least. Most women, however, are ignorant of the highest purity, and sustained by the soundest principles of prudence, economy and virtue. It shows how a chemical effect may be produced, scientifically, and without injury to the constitution, which thousands are wont to accomplish by the most unwise and dangerous means; operations, &c. Young married people, whose circumstances do not warrant too rapid an increase of family, will find this preparation most valuable.

To those who feel that their physical condition and health is totally unfit for them to become the mothers of numerous offspring, and who reasonably fear that each period of confinement will terminate in a fatal disease, or who are afflicted with a chronic means of relief without incurring any loss of time in obtaining this medicine, it will be to them a precious boon through life, and prevent many an early and premature grave.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
The following directory is carefully compiled and will be kept standing as a ready reference for persons wishing to know where and with whom they can deal most satisfactorily. It is a key to advertisements in the ENQUIRER of the various firms and business houses in Dutch Flat, which furnishes the desired information at a glance. This directory is intended to benefit those seeking such information and those who advertise their stock in trade!

Hotels.
Blue Cat, James Shoemaker, proprietor. Main st., next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's. Ex. office.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.
H. C. Harvey & Co., Main st., above the Golden Eagle Saloon.
BAKERY.
Dutch Flat, Henry Kunkel, proprietor, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st.
BREWERY.
George Ebert, proprietor, corner Sacramento and Main streets.

MARKETS.
Player, Fred. Grohs, proprietor, Main street, near the brewery.
DENTIST.
J. M. Childs, opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon, Main st.
DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.
Dr. W. C. Jones, next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co's. office.
HARDWARE, ETC.
Wm. H. Hillhouse, sheet iron and tin worker, Main st., below the theatre.
SHOEMAKERS.
Schubert & Co., Main st., opposite the brewery.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING STORES.
R. Hudepohl, Main st., second door above Rancell's bakery.
Charles Adler, next door to Dr. Jones' office.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Allen Towles, "G. L. Sincumb, proprietor, opposite the post office, Main st.
BANKERS.
Hall & Allen, Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express office, Main st.
BLACKSMITHS.
Wm. Uren, next to Sloan's Livery Stable, Main street.

PAINTING.
Geo. W. Heppard, Main street.
LIVERY STABLES.
T. J. Sloan, three doors from Sacramento st., in Main.
Thomas Morris, Sacramento st., below the Enquirer office.
SAALOONS.
"Boomerang," John Meyer, proprietor, in the brewery building, Main st.
"Old Corner," Clement Urich, proprietor, corner of Main and Sacramento sts.
"Red Rock," G. L. Sincumb, proprietor, opposite the post office, Main st.
Empire, David Meyer proprietor, next door to Arnsen's store, Main st.

BARBER SHOPS.
H. Sieman, Main st., next door to the post office.
Randolph & Brinkman, Main st., opposite the Golden Eagle Saloon.
SAW MILLS.
J. Jones, "Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill," on the Auburn road, half mile from town.
Allen Towles, "Dutch Flat Saw Mill," on the hill north of town.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
E. B. Babb, Justice of the Peace, office next door to the ENQUIRER.
S. A. Miller, Constable, office same place.
E. Aubrey, Attorney-at-Law, same place.
L. B. Arnold, Attorney and Counselor.
Clement Urich, Surveyor, "Old Corner Saloon," corner Sacramento and Main st.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
Township No. 1.—Justices.—M. A. Shellhouse, and E. H. French.
Constables.—James Rice and J. J. Hovey.
Road Commissioner.—Thomas Durdin.
Collector.—G. L. Grilly. Assessor.—J. D. Pratt.
Township No. 2.—Justices.—S. Reno and J. L. Adams.
Constables.—Leri Jackson and Wm. Horn.
Road Commissioner.—Wm. Green.
Collector.—D. Cloud. Assessor.—J. D. Barre.

Township No. 3.—Justices.—William Saxton and D. A. Rice.
Constables.—James McBurney and A. Plank.
Road Commissioner.—John Beach.
Collector.—John Connor. Assessor.—S. M. Stevens.
Township No. 4.—Justices.—E. B. Bonst and J. Brown.
Constables.—S. A. Miller and Jacob Keck.
Road Commissioner.—A. Kipp.
Collector.—C. M. Kopp. Assessor.—W. A. Himes.

Township No. 5.—Justices.—S. M. Jamison and A. B. Scott.
Constables.—J. F. Kirby and S. C. Smith.
Road Commissioner.—J. C. Scott.
Collector.—J. L. Sincumb. Assessor.—Thomas Durdin.
Township No. 6.—Justices.—S. R. Case and H. L. Poole.
Constables.—Robert Kennedy and Jas. Mulligan.
Road Commissioner.—E. Lloyd.
Collector.—James D. McCormick. Assessor.—W. K. Dill.

Township No. 7.—Justices.—J. B. Carrier and O. H. Young.
Constables.—J. B. Carver and Ellis Edwards.
Road Commissioner.—S. L. Irish.
Collector.—John R. Brown. Assessor.—V. F. Field.
Township No. 8.—Justices.—F. H. Snyder and George Kuder.
Constables.—G. P. Ward and D. McFarland.
Road Commissioner.—E. T. Darling.
Collector.—J. B. Cornett. Assessor.—J. M. Barnd.

Township No. 9.—Justices.—D. W. Slavin and B. F. Smith.
Constables.—John S. Agay and A. Harrison.
Road Commissioner.—W. Perkins.
Collector.—John White. Assessor.—C. W. Humphreys.
Township No. 10.—Justices.—J. Deck and H. W. Starr.
Constables.—D. E. Mitchell and W. Cleveland.
Road Commissioner.—Edward Cayahon.
Collector.—John Barnes. Assessor.—J. Bristow.

HARNESS, BOOT, SHOE AND
Upholstering Manufactory,
Main Street, Hilltown, Placer County.
ELIJAH S. YEATES, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR, HAVING BEEN LONG
established in the Boot and Shoe business in this place, and seeing the wants of the citizens in this vicinity demanded an establishment of the above named class, has been prevailed upon to start the same with a full confidence that his efforts will be appreciated and his labors rewarded.
Having procured the services of one of the best makers in the State, I am now prepared to fill all orders for NEW HARNESS or repairing old; also making, anew,
Spring Sofas, Beds, Chairs
and all kinds of Mattresses.

Boots and Shoes made to order.
Repairing done promptly.
I will assure the public that the work done by me shall be as good as can be found in the State and I will positively sell at Sacramento prices.
FOR CASH.
I desire to return thanks to my many patrons and friends for the liberal support I have received in their hands; and trust I may be enabled to so conduct my present business as to merit a continuance of the same.
Jan. 15, 1863-3m.